Uttarakhand	Sl. No.	Himachal Pradesh
Mohebewalla, Dehradun	56.	Gondhla
New Tehri Town	57.	Chatrokhari
Kanwali Road, Dehradun	58.	Damtal
Bhiri	59.	Mehatpur
	60.	Gemur
	61.	Hansa
	62.	Kungash
	63.	Lippa
	64.	Chango
	65.	Giabong

Central Sales Tax for cotton

220. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation requesting removal of three per cent Central Sales Tax for Cotton on *inter-State* sale;

(b) if so, whether Government have conceded such request of removal of Central Sales Tax for inter-State sale since the transport cost for those cotton is high comparing to overseas transportation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) A consensus has been arrived at between the Government of India and the States to phase out Central Sales Tax (CST) on inter-State sale of goods by 01.04.2000. As a first step, CST rate has been reduced from 4% to 3% with effect from 01.04.2007. Further, it is stated that Section 8(5) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 empowers the respective State Government, if it is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in the public interest, to lower the tax rate or exempt the tax-for sale in course of inter-State trade or commerce for any goods or class of goods from any particular place of business; or all sales of goods or classes of goods by any dealer or by any class of dealers, to any person or class of persons-as may be notified by it.

Checks on inflow of capital

221. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed more checks on inflow of capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Indian economy has reached a stage where the capital needs of the country can be met from the local sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) There is no proposal for more checks on inflow of capital for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The rate of investment of the Indian economy, as a proportion of GDP, was placed at 33.8% in 2005-06. The level of external financing of such investment, mirrored by the current account deficit, was placed at 1.1% of GDP. Investment rate has been provisionally estimated

at 35.1% of GDP in 2006-07, of which the external financing was again estimated at 1.1% of GDP indicating that investment requirements are predominantly financed by domestic resources.

NPAs of nationalized banks

222. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits and advances made by the nationalized banks during the last three years, bank-wise, category-wise and year-wise;

(b) what is the total loss/profit made by nationalized banks during the last three years, bank-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the banks have accumulated huge NPAs;

(d) if so, the details for the last three years, bank-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether most of the NPAs is due to huge default of dues by industrial houses/business groups;

(f) if so, the details thereof bank-wise and industrial/business entity-wise owing more than Rs. 5 crores; and

(g) the action taken to recover the dues and liquidate NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the bank-wise, category-wise details of total outstanding deposits and outstanding advances made by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on March 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 are given separately in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). The category-wise details of deposits are given according to type of deposits *i.e.* current, savings and term. The category-wise details of advances are given according to type of occupation *i.e.* agriculture, industry, transport, professional and other services, personal loans, trade, finance and others.

(b) The bank-wise details of net profit after tax in respect of PSBs as on March 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The gross NPAs and net NPAs in particular of PSBs have declined during the last three years. The details of net NPAs of PSBs as at the end of March 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(e) and (f) The existing Management Information System of RBI does not generate data in the desired form. At present, RBI disseminates list of non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss' borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis (*i.e.* as on 31st March and 30th September) to banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) for their confidential use. the list of non-suit filed accounts of willful defaults of Rs. 25 lac and above is also disseminated on quarterly basis to banks and FIs for their confidential use. Further, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 Crore and above and non suit-filed accounts (willful defaulters) of Rs. 25 lakhs and above. The information can be accessed at CIBIL website *www.cibil.com*.

(g) Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have stipulated certain steps for expeditious recovery of NPAs by PSBs/FIs, which, *inter-alia,* include evolving and implementing a recovery policy by the banks, filing of suits in civil courts/DRTs, action under Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, compromise settlement etc. The Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 has been enacted to provide for regulation of credit information companies and to facilitate efficient distribution of credit and thereby arresting fresh accretion of NPAs.